

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

had made their escape, and who stated that the family were confined in the cellar. The steamer *Hector* brought with the men and passengers from Upper Canada, having sailed at Beaufort, as usual, was also captured. It is said that the rising had extended up the Chateaugay River, and that Mr J. H. McDonald, the Magistrate, had been seriously wounded.

On the River Richelieu, we understand the rebels have risen from St. Mary's downwards, and by the last accounts they had encircled St. Charles, about 400 strong. It is stated that their intention was to attack Borel, and we hope they may attempt it, as they will get a very warm reception from the 6th Regiment stationed there.

Great Credit is due to Colonel Taylor and the party who acted under his orders, in effecting the capture of the rebels, which we mentioned in extra of Saturday, as consequence of this map dooms, all attempts to procure a passage in L'Anse, proved wholly abortive.

The most gallant achievement that yesterday's news furnish, remains to be told. While the Indians of Caughnawaga were at public worship on the morning of yesterday, an alarm was given, that a party of rebels had surrounded the church, upon which they opened a lively fire, and the *Clerk*, setting an example, which was promptly followed by all, raised the War-Horn, and seized the rebel guns and started from the town in hot haste. The rebels being panic stricken, were made prisoners, in the number of 42, and were brought into town yesterday afternoon, in charge of a party of the Lachine Cavalry. After their capture, so justly made some important documents of the plans of their leaders. This system of the Indians ought to give the most timid every confidence, for it shows what energy and decision can do in the greatest emergency; they did not number more than enemies, and yet unhesitatingly, as they were, they parlayed the surrounding their War-Horn and darling.

The steamer *Pioneer* made an extra trip on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of taking over board pieces of Artillery, with the men, horses, &c., for Sir John. In consequence of the late hour at which she reached Lachine, it was deemed imprudent to forward the artillery that night. During the night an attempt was made to burn the boat, by conveying combustibles into the bottom of the forecastle. Fortunately it was discovered before any material damage had been done. The circumstances of the artillery being detained at Lachine, was probably the means of saving the boat, if not the village, from being destroyed, as an attack was meditated.

The war had not proceeded far from St. Johns yesterday morning, when it was discovered that about 30 feet of the rail way had been torn up, which, however, was repaired in the course of an hour.

The driver of the Quebec mail was detained by about 23 armed rebels at Bout de L'Isle on Saturday night and yesterday morning, but was allowed to bring on the mail from below it being the one for Quebec they wished to possess themselves of, as they imagined it might contain despatches for Sir John Colborne. It, however, had passed before they expected. They expressed a confident hope that their friends would stop it at Berthier.

In the course of yesterday the following persons were arrested—D. B. Viger, Chas. Mondelet, L. H. Laboultaine, —— Harkin, John Donegan, Francois DesRivières, —— Goulet, —— Labelle, L. M. Viger, Dexter Chapin, Francois Pigeon, —— Labonte, J. J. Girouard, J. A. Labadie, H. B. Wiffenrener, George Dillon, besides several others whose names we did not learn.

We have heard of some risings in the North, but have not been able to learn any particulars.

From the Morning Cour. Extra, of Saturday.

It was ascertained yesterday that there was to be a preliminary meeting last night of a few of the leading rebels who had escaped hanging last winter, and some refugees from the other side of the line 45°, at the notorious Gagnon's residence, *Pointe à la Malte*, about 32 miles from St. Johns. A party of the 15th regiment by water, and a few of the Dragons Guards, from Chambly, were secretly despatched with a Magistrate to capture the concealed, while in the plot of preventing the destruction of the lives and property of loyal subjects in that neighborhood. We have just learned from Col. Taylor, that seven of them were taken, and among them the son of Gagnon, but the father was not to be found. We also understand that a few arrests were made at St. Johns, and that Dr. LaCroix, who luxuriated all last winter in the gaol of this city, at public expense, was unmercifully taken out of his bed, last night. The hypocrite was of course, very much astonished at this apparent want of courtesy at the hands of a Government from whom he had previously received such liberal treatment.

The assembly of traitors were armed, and we saw one of their muskets in Colonel Taylor's possession, with bayonet, scabbard, cartridge box, complete, and about twenty rounds of ball cartridges. It was a good American piece.

Good News From Canada!

On Tuesday the 6th inst., a detachment was ordered by the commander of the Patriot forces at Napierville, to open a communication from that place to Chambly. Dr. Cole held the command of the party and executed the duty assigned to him in gallant style, assisted by Col. Gagnon he took the Stone Mills at La Côte, garrisoned by one hundred men. In the execution of this duty he took a number of the Oldtown Militia prisoners whom he paroled on their word of honor to remain neutral. Dr. Cole distinctly informed them that if any of them violated their parole he would hold the whole accountable.

On Wednesday these paroled traitors were joined by a body of regulars forgot their promise and uniting with them drove Dr. Cole's rear guard, killing seven and capturing one piece of cannon. By the following extract of a communication it will be seen that they have met their reward.

"The Napierville Patriot forces moved upon that place this morning, fought an hour and a half—re-captured their cannon and small arms which they had lost day before yesterday. The dead wounded and prisoners which were taken by the Patriots amounted to three hundred, and to be mostly British Regulars."

In addition, the express who brought the above, says, that the patriots burned every tory's house from which they were fired upon, amounting to seven—*St. Albans Messenger, Extra.*

Important from Canada.

A gentleman who left Montreal last Monday, says that there had been a rising about 20 miles from Montreal on Sunday in which the insurgents had captured the Hon. Mr. Ellice, his wife and wife's sister, and six or eight British soldiers after wounding two. The gentleman saw one of the wounded men brought into Montreal. He had been hit by four bullets. The insurgents went to an Indian church while the Indians were assembled, and endeavored to induce them to join the insurrection. But instead of this, the Indians made war upon the insurgents, and captured 20 or 30 of them. No apprehension was felt for the personal security of Mr. Ellice and his family. We believe the gentleman who brings this intelligence is entitled to belief.

In reference to the letter printed in our morning edition, Mr. Kenzie says he believes it that he has seen Dr. Nelson within a week, and knows that a rising was to take place. He further says that he has had handbills printed in all cities announcing the fact, for three days past. After all, we have no doubt but the statements in the letter are greatly exaggerated and in some respects wholly unfounded. For instance, it is impossible that an attack should have been made upon Montreal and the first news of it reached us by way of Montreal.

Since writing the above, the following letter from a respectable gentleman of this city, now on a visit in Jefferson County, N. Y., has been put into our hands. It is addressed to a friend of his, and is dated,—[Jour. of Com.]

JEFFERSON Co. Nov. 3.

I wish I could give you some idea of the politics of this county. There is some dissatisfaction in the Democratic party with the nomination of Brownson for Congress. He voted for Allard for printer to Congress, and at the extra Session acted with the Conservatives. The old Democrats could not endure that a converted federal should thus show their countenance, and they nominated a third ticket, which will probably draw off enough of the Democratic votes to secure the election of Chittenden the Whig candidate.

Great excitement prevails in regard to the management of the election, and the influence which "the patriot question" will have upon the issue. I suppose you hardly know what I mean by the term patriot. It keeps them that this frontier will soon be the theatre inward with the alienation of this whole nation not un-

likely, but of the whole world will be anxiously directed—for fifty to a hundred miles from the lines, from Maine to Detroit, the people are in consternation,—those of them who are not in the plot. A large proportion of the men, and among them persons of the highest standing and intelligence, gentlemen of princely fortunes and of every profession in life, are engaged with the patriots. Secret associations are formed in every town and neighborhood—immense sums of money are raised for the cause—bands of men are moving from different points and places to a common rendezvous known only to themselves. The members of these associations are bound by a solemn oath "to maintain the cause of liberty throughout the world," to be true and faithful to a brother Hunter and preserve inviolate any secret which may be communicated to them as such. As we there is an association and a large number of sworn members in New York city. Those who belong not to the associations are a minority of the adult men in this region, and know nothing whatever of the designs of the patriots. An impenetrable mystery hangs over their movements—meetings are held in all parts, and leading men of their number are constantly on the move from one place to another—nothing is committed to paper; all is communicated by special messengers. There is a room in the Hotel, where I am, exclusively devoted to the use of their members, by the name of _____, is now here. The notorious Bill Johnson is in this village, and probably in this house. A highly respectable gentleman told me to day that he had a private interview with him. It is estimated that they number 10,000 men in the county, and that there are 40,000 men within 100 miles of this place. A distinguished lawyer told me to day that he had no doubt that if Bill Johnson was nominated for Congress in this county to night, he would be elected. These associations extend throughout the Canadas and the St. Lawrence River, are filled with the most stirring fears. The Kingston people are in constant expectation of an attack upon that town. They have endeavored to increase the regular force by offering large bounties to volunteers, but not an enlistment can be procured. They have tried drafts upon the militia. These are resisted, and in an attempt at Perth to enforce the drafts or compel the militia to give up their arms, sixteen of the regular troops were killed. Lower down the river the regulars have joined the British army, the more effectually, as is supposed, to aid their friends in time of need. The barracks at Kingston, it is reported, were fired day before yesterday, and a considerable portion of them were consumed. You will be curious to learn how I should know what their oath is. I will tell you. I have had three men in my room nearly all day, transacting some business. One of them is a lawyer. This lawyer is the counsel and principal adviser of the whole band. I asked him some plain questions, and he took me aside and offered to communicate it. I would take the oath. I told him I would decide after he had repeated the oath; he did so, and I then declined. It is a very long oath, and awfully solemn and I will venture the opinion that no man can remember more than the general tenor of it by hearing it repeated. The paper dare not speak a word. Hostilities will soon commence. The blow may now be struck, and the next hour may bring us the news.

Yours, most truly

Vermont Legislature.

Friday Nov. 2.

SENATE.—Prayer Rev. Mr. Carlton
Bills.—To prevent frauds in the transfer of negotiable instruments—rejected; relating to the grand list, providing for the taxation of property belonging to minors—referred to com on finance; to abolish imprisonment for debt, returned from the House with proposals of amendment, in which the Senate resolved to concur; relating to the judiciary—amendment from the House concurred in, with proposed amendments on the part of the Senate abolishing imprisonment for military fines, reported by com on military affairs, with the unanimous opinion of the com that the same ought not to pass.—Adj.

House.—**Bills introduced.**—By Mr. Adams of G. I. relating to the school and safety fund (to collect the fees now on loan to individuals and loan the same to the state)—Mr. Sawyer of M. moved to dismiss it, negatived 163 to 15, and the bill laid on the table. By Mr. Goudy, relative to burial ground associations, ordered to 3d reading.

Reports of Committees.—The Senate bill, to encourage the growth and manufacture of silk—supported by Messrs. Rich, Sabine, and Fairbanks, and opposed by Mr. Field of W.—reported on the 2d reading, 111, to 82.—By com on agriculture, against any act authorizing contingent agricultural societies, &c.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Thomas, instructing our delegation in Congress to urge a thorough organization of the militia, arming and equipping the same at the expense of the nation—adopted. By Mr. Field of W. for a select com of three to examine the contingent expenses of the legislature for 1835, '36, and '37, and report whether the same may be reduced—adopted.

Mr. Miner called up the Rutland bank bill, the question being upon Mr. Noyes' amendment after discussion by Messrs. Fairbanks, Miner, Field of W., Blackmer, Hastings, Noyes, Colby, Goudy and Butler, the question was put—ayes 92, nays 167 so the amendment was rejected. Mr. Goodale offered an amendment, providing that this bank shall be closed whenever the Rutland and Rail Road Bank shall go into operation—adopted 82 to 72.—Mr. Goudy moved an amendment providing that the bonds of the directors shall be secured by sureties (residents in this state and not stockholders in the bank, &c.) and be held, first for the security of stockholders and next for the security of bill holders—adopted 167 to 10.—Mr. Pope offered an amendment, providing for publishing semi-annual statements of the affairs of the bank—adopted, and the bill sent to the engrosser.

Mr. Dewey offered a resolution providing that in case no quorum votes on any question, a call of the House, if called by one third of the members, shall be taken, to be conducted as provided for by the rules of Congress.

Objections being made as to the power of the House to action the resolution without a quorum, a com was ordered by the chair and a quorum found to be present. Messrs. Field of W., Beardsey and Sleeper opposed the resolution, and the former moved to lay it upon the table—ayes 44, nays 62; no quorum voted.

Mr. Smith of Berkshire, from the select com., reported that any legislation on the subject of a geological survey of the state is at this time inexpedient.

The bill in addition the militia act of last year was considered, the question being on the amendments of the Senate. Mr. Goodale moved an amendment, doing away with the regimental drills.—On this amendment, discussion ensued by Messrs. Goudale, Sawyer of S., Bard, Byington, Bacon, Dewey; the supporters of the amendment urged that the regimental drills did not subserve the purpose for which they were intended, while they made drafts upon the treasury to the amount of from \$8,000 to \$10,000 annually. The amendment was adopted yea 75, nays 44. Mr. Sawyer of S. moved to lay the bill on the table—negatived. The question again recurred on adopting the amendment of the Senate—ayes 84, nays 17. No quorum voting.

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Mr. Field of W., opposed the motion: supported by Messrs. Colby, Bacon and Sabine—ayes 86, nays 37, so the call was ordered; 126 members answered to their names, and on motion of Mr. Beardsey, further proceedings in the call were suspended.

While these proceedings were in progress, the Secretary of the Senate announced that the Senate had completed the business of the session.

Mr. Dillingham suggested that in consequence of the adjournment of the Senate, further proceedings of the House were useless, and the House Adj.

Saturday, Nov. 3.

SENATE.—4 o'clock P. M.—**Bills.**—Providing that the wearing apparel of certain deceased persons shall go to the widow of the deceased—for the annual organization of the House of Representatives—generally passed; from the House, to pay \$1.00 annual for the use of the sum mentioned—rechartering bank of Montpelier—relating to shingles—authorizing the treasurer to borrow the sum of \$30,000—generally referred to their appropriate committees; relating to payment of highway taxes, read a third time; relating to payment of highway taxes, read a third time and passed—extending the limits of jail yards, amendment rejected, and on the question of a 3d reading, yea 75, nays 15, and the bill was rejected—relating to the grand list and the property of minors, reported by com without amendment, read a third time and passed—relating to the sale of machinery, reported by com with amendments, which was adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time—relating to the sale of machinery, read a third time and passed—extending the limits of jail yards to the limits of towns, introduced by Mr. Robinson, and the yeas and nays being demanded on the 2d reading of the bill, it was rejected, yea 44, nays 14, and the Senate Adj.

House.—The chair appointed the following committee on contingent expenses—Messrs. Field of W.—Dewey, Adams of G. I.

Resolutions.—Two by Mr. Hopkins, for com to appraise state prison property, &c.—adopted; by Mr. Brooks as to the expediency of increasing fees of jurors on justice trials to 50 cents and four cents per mile travel each way—adopted.

Bills introduced.—By Mr. Kellig, relative to the militia, referred to com on military affairs.

Mr. Colby moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the Senate bill, relative to silk—motion laid on the table.

Mr. Matticks called up the bill relating to the bank of Newbury; amended on motion of Mr. Field of W., so as to reserve power in future legislatures to alter or repeal this act or the act to which this is an addition. Messrs. Fairbanks, Hastings and Fairbanks supported the bill; the latter bill was amended and passed.

Special Orders.—Bill making an appropriation for the support of government, passed—assessing a tax of 4 cents on the dollar for the support of government—

Mr. Field of W. moved to increase the tax to five cents—negatived. Mr. Sawyer of M. moved to reduce the tax to 2 cents—negatived, and the bill was passed—rechartering the bank of Vergennes on its final passage—ayes 66, nays 105 as the bill was rejected. Rechartering the bank of Bennington, Mr. Blackmer moved to lay the bill on the table—negatived, and the bill was rejected on the 2d reading. In addition to act regulating and governing the militia—Mr. Richardson of W. removed his motion to strike out the sections authorizing company trainings in the fall of the year annually, and masters once in two years—carried 75 to 41. Mr. Goodale moved to amend the bill for amendment, by erasing the 2d section—denied to be in order to amend an engrossed bill for amendment 2d time, the bill was passed, yea 113, nays 18.

Mr. Hopkins moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the Rutland bank bill, and also to lay the motion on the

SENATE—Evening.—Bills—rechartering the bank of Montpelier, reported by com on bank, without amendment, and the bill was read a 3d time when the bill was laid upon the table on motion of Mr. Lawrence—Mr. Pierpoint called up the bill relating to the Rutland Rail Road Bank, the question being on the amendment to the supervision of any future legislature which was rejected—Mr. Lawrence called up the bill relating to the Rutland Rail Road Bank, and moved a reconsideration of the vote of nonconcurrent. Vote recommended, and the Senate resolved to concur—rechartering the Bank of Montpelier, called up by Mr. Burton and the yeas and nays being demanded were—yeas 86, nays 105.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Hebard the reading of the journals was dispensed with.

Bills.—Altering names of Thomas Trickey and family, passed; relating to supreme court, reported and ordered to be engrossed; relative to Vt. asylum for the insane, passed; relating to the militia, reported by com on finance, when Mr. Hebard moved sundry amendments among others to repeal the provision of the act of last session allowing \$1. per day for attending upon regimental drills—supported by Mr. Hebard, and opposed by Messrs. Hobbell and Tenney, and on motion of Mr. Pierpoint the bill was laid on the table. (I: appeared by a statement from Mr. Steele, chairman of the com, on finance, that the yearly expense of the militia, under the new organization, would amount to about \$15,000; and that in consequence it would be necessary to increase the tax for the support of government one cent on the dollar, making a tax of four cents on the dollar instead of three.) Empowering clerks and justices of the peace to correct errors in executions, referred to judiciary com; to incorporate the Freehold bank, laid on the table with the understanding that it be not a gain called up; making an appropriation for the support of government—Authorizing the treasurer to borrow the sum of \$80,000—severally passed—assessing a tax of four cents on the dollar for the support of government one cent on the dollar instead of three.)

House.—The House met at 5 a. m., and the report of the committee of elections, favorable to the claim of Mr. Rice of Dummerston in a seat, was considered; but no action was had, as a quorum was not present.

After the exchange of the usual messages between the two Houses, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, the Speaker adjourned the House without day.

Adj.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6.

Senate.—The Senate assembled, and after the change of the customary messages, and prayer, by the chaplain, was adjourned by the President without day.

House.—The House met at 5 a. m., and the report of the committee of elections, favorable to the claim of Mr. Rice of